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1. The Pratiṣṭhālakṣaṇasārasamuccaya

1.1 On the Pratiṣṭhālakṣaṇasārasamuccaya and Its Author

PLSS is a work on the construction and installation of *liṅgas* compiled from various Āgamas. The text was edited by DAMODARA ŚARMA and BABUKṚṢṆA ŚARMĀ on the basis of seven manuscripts from Kathmandu and was printed in two parts in Kathmandu during the period 1966-1968. The text is also called Lakṣaṇasārasamuccaya, Lakṣaṇasaṃgraha, and Lakṣaṇasamuccaya in the colophons of the single chapters.

Vairocana, the son of Dhīranātha[1] and the grandson of King Gopāla, is mentioned as the work's author.[2] Dhīranātha is supposedly the *dīkṣā* name given to King Dharmapāla after he became a Śaiva ascetic.[3] This would establish the following genealogy: Gopāla—Dharmapāla (Dhīranātha/Dvāranātha) —Vairocana. The identity of these kings is not clear. According to RAY ²1973, p. 384, Gopāla I (ca. A.D. 765-769) and his son, Dharmapāla (ca. A.D. 769-815), figure among the Pāla Kings of Bengal and Bihar. However, placing Vairocana in the eighth or ninth century is impossible, if we consider the following circumstances. PLSS mentions that Vairocana was a disciple of Īśānaśiva[4], who was a disciple of Vimalaśiva, who was in turn worshipped by King Nirbhaya[5] and was born into the Mattamayura lineage of the Śaiva sect.[6] This establishes the following spiritual lineage: Vimalaśiva—Īśānaśiva—Vairocana.

No details are given about Vimalaśiva. He probably is the author of the unpublished Tantra Vimalāvatī, three manuscripts of which are preserved in the National Archives, Kathmandu.[7] The name Vimalaśiva also occurs in two inscriptions pertaining to the Mattamayura lineage: (1) the Jabalpur Stone Inscription of Jayasiṃha (SHARMA 1978, p. 24), where Vimalaśiva appears as *rājaguru* of Jayasiṃha, and (2) the Malkāpuram Pillar Inscription (ibid., p. 25), where Vimalaśiva is mentioned without further details. Īśānaśiva mentioned above is probably the same as the author of the Īśānaśivagurudevapaddhati. The date of this work is not known, but it has been ascribed to the later part of the eleventh century[8], which would figure as the lower limit for fixing the date of PLSS. The upper limit would be the year A.D. 1168, the date of the oldest manuscript.[9]

PLSS professes to be a compendium based on several Āgamas (cf. 1.2). One text referred to several times in PLSS is the unedited Piṅgalāmata[10], also

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1 MS 2466 preserved in the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal reads this name Dvāranātha (cf.: A Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Government Collection under the care of the Asiatic Society of Bengal by HARAPRASAD SHASTRI, vol. 3. Smṛti Manuscripts. Calcutta 1925, pp. 524-528).

2 Cf. PLSS 32.71:
āsīd gopālabhūpaḥ sakalavasumatībhūṣaṇo doṣahīnas
tasyāṅgāṃśo mahātmā kṛtanṛpatiyatir dhīranāthaḥ pṛthuśrīḥ /
tatputraḥ prāptakīrtir vacanacaturimā viśruto bhūmicakre
cakre so 'yaṃ pratiṣṭhāvidhim atilalitaṃ pañcavaktropagītam //

3 According to BUDDHISĀGAR PARĀJULI's introduction to PLSS, vol. 2, p. '*ca*'.

4 Cf. PLSS 32.72:
śrīmanmattamayūrajo harasamaḥ śaivo 'rjunadyotakaḥ
prakhyāto vimalādikaḥ śivaparaś cācāryavaryo 'bhavat /
pūjyo nirbhayabhūmipasya ca gurus tenābhiṣiktaḥ svayaṃ
jñānīśānaśivas tadaṅghrijanito vairocano daiśikaḥ //

5 MS 2466 preserved in the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal reads this name Nirbhara.

6 On the Mattamayūra lineage, cf. SHARMA 1978, pp. 20-29.

7 Cf. *Śrīnepālarāṣṭriyābhilekhālayasthasya hastalikhitapustakānāṃ bṛhatsūcīpatram. yasyāyaṃ tantraviṣayakaḥ caturtho bhāgaḥ tasyāyaṃ dvitīyakhaṇḍaḥ.* Kathmandu N.S. 2025, pp. 143-145, nos. 1/1536; 3/586; 1/139.

8 Cf. DVIVEDA, introduction to NṢA, p. 41. UNNI 1987, p. 9, ascribes the work to the twelfth century without giving reasons.

9 Cf. PLSS, vol. 1, introduction, p. III. This palm leaf manuscript is kept in the National Archives, Kathmandu, as A 1160/9. The date appears in the colophon as *yugmā cāṣṭāśīti* = (N.S.) 288.

10 Cf. PLSS 2.179b; 3.133d; 4.65c; 6.206a. The "Brahmayāmala" to which the Piṅgalāmata is ascribed is quoted in 6.327d.

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known as Pratiṣṭhākalpa, by Śrīkaṇṭha, which belongs to the *jayadrathādhikāra* and is ascribed to the Brahmayāmala. The oldest known manuscript is dated A.D. 1174.[11] The contents of this work[12] show close similarity to PLSS.

1.2 Contents of the Pratiṣṭhālakṣaṇasārasamuccaya

PLSS consists of 32 chapters, called *vidhi*s (ritual procedures), which are printed in two parts. The first part contains *vidhi* 1-11 and the second part *vidhi* 12-32. The titles and contents of the chapters are as follows:

1. *Liṅgadravyanirṇayavanapraveśa*
   The etymology of the word *liṅga*; the importance of *liṅga* worship; different materials from which *liṅga*s can be made and results obtained by their worship; the procedure of entering the forest to obtain the material and omens to be observed at that time.
2. *Kartur ācāryādiparīkṣā*
   The qualities required of the performer installing the *liṅga*; the selection of qualified architects and officiants.
3. *Dāruśilāgrahaṇa*
   The ritual for the collection of wood and stones; criteria for the selection of these materials.
4. *Avyaktaliṅgalakṣaṇa*
   The dimensions of the "unmanifest" (*avyakta*) *liṅga*s[13], i.e., those made of stone and other materials.
5. *Vyaktaliṅgalakṣaṇa*
   The dimensions of the "manifest" (*vyakta*) *liṅga*s[13], i.e., those which are idols (*pratimā*, *arcā*).
6. *Rudrādivyaktaliṅgavartana*
   The description of the "manifest" *liṅga*s[13] that are idols of the deities of the Śaiva pantheon and the iconographic characteristics of the following list of deities:

Deities described in chapter 6 of PLSS[14]

Nine Śaktis of Sadāśiva, Vāmā and others[15] (1) 1
Śiva (three forms):
  Śiva 1 (2-3) 2
  Śiva 2 (4-7) 3
  Śiva 3 (8-12) 4
Someśvara (two forms):
  Someśvara 1 (13) 5
  Someśvara 2 (14-15) 6
Nāṭyeśvara[16] (16-26) 7
Caṇḍabhairava (27-31) 8
Aghoraghaṇṭeśabhairava[17] (32-33) 9
Andhakāntakabhairava[18] (34-36) 10
Vaidyanātha (37-40) 11

11 It is preserved in the National Archives, Kathmandu. Cf. *Nepālarājakīyavīrapustakālayasthapustakānāṃ bṛhatsūcīpatraṃ. yasyāyaṃ tantraviṣayakaḥ caturtho bhāgaḥ. tasyāyaṃ pūrvaḥ khaṇḍaḥ*. Kathmandu N.S. 2020, pp. 242-244, no. 3/376.

12 For an analysis of the contents, cf. BAGCCHI 1975, pp. 105-109, and GOUDRIAAN in GOUDRIAAN/GUPTA 1981, p. 46.

13 Here the word *liṅga* is used in the sense of "symbol of Śiva" and not in the sense of "phallus;" cf. BRUNNER 1965, p. 325.

14 The numbers in single brackets refer to verses in chapter 6 of PLSS. The numbers without brackets refer to the illustrations in the manuscripts.

15 PLSS does not mention the names of the other Śaktis. 1 gives: Jyeṣṭhā, Raudrī, Kālī, Kalavikalanī (for Kalavikaraṇī?), Vanavikalanī (for Balavikaraṇī?), Balapramathanī, Sarvabhūtadamanī, and Manonmanī.

16 7: Nāṭe" (for Naṭeśvara?).

17 9: Aghoraghaṇṭeśvara.

18 10: Andhakāntakeśvara.

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Sadāśiva (41-42) 12
Mṛtyuṃjaya (43-45) 13
Ardhanārīśvara (46-47) 14
Umeśvara (48-50) 15
Eleven Rudras (51-53) 17:
Ajaikapād, Ahirbudhnya, Virūpākṣa, Virocana, Hara, Bahurūpa, Tryambaka, Sureśvara, Jayanta, Śukaprabha, and Aparājita

Viṣṇu (three forms):
Viṣṇu 1 (54cd-58ab) 18
Viṣṇu 2 (58cd-59) 19
Viṣṇu 3 (60-61) 20
Viṣṇu's Ten Avatāras (63-85):
Matsya (63-66) 21
Kūrma (67-69) 22
Varāha (70-74) 23
Narasiṃha (75-77) 24
Vāmana (78) 25 and Trivikrama (79) 26
Paraśurāma (80) 27
Rāmabhadra[19] (81) 28
Balabhadra (82) 29
Buddha (83) 30
Kalkin (84) 31
Viṣṇu's Twelve Mūrtis:
Keśava (86-87) 32
Nārāyaṇa (88) 33
Mādhava (89) 34
Govinda (90) 35
Viṣṇu (91) 36
Madhusūdana (92) 37
Trivikrama (93) 38
Vāmana (94) 39
Śrīdhara (95) 40
Hṛṣīkeśa (96) 41
Padmanābha (97) 42
Dāmodara (98) 43
Viṣṇu's Four Manifestations (*caturvyūha*) (99-106):
Vāsudeva (101-102) 44
Saṃkarṣaṇa, Pradyumna, and Aniruddha (103-106) 45-47

Forms of Viṣṇu:
Dattātreya (107-110) 48
Jalaśāyin (111-112) 49
Padmanābha (113) 50
Kāma (114) 51
Garuḍa (115-116) 52
Viṣvaksena (117) 53
Baladeva (118) 54
Śivanārāyaṇa[20] (119-121) 55

Brahmā[21] (122-126) 56

Caṇḍī (two forms):
Caṇḍī 1 (127-130ab, 131-133) 57
Caṇḍī 2 (130cd-133) 58
Nine Durgās (134-141) 59-60:
Rudracaṇḍā, Pracaṇḍā, Caṇḍogrā, Caṇḍanāyikā, Caṇḍā, Caṇḍavatī,

19 28: Rāmacandra.

20 55: Harihara.
21 56: Brahmavarga.

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Caṇḍarūpā, Aticaṇḍikā, and Ugracaṇḍikā
Gaurī (142-143ab) 61
Lalitā (143cd-144) 62
Maṅgalā (145-147) 63
Kaiṭabhī (148) 64
Kālarātrī (149-150) 65
Mahāśrī (151-153) 66
Rivers (154-156) 67-69:
Sarasvatī (154) 67
Gaṅgā (155) 68
Yamunā (156) 69
Tumburu and the Seven Mātṛkās (157-169):
Tumburu (157-158) 70
Brahmāṇī (159) 71
Rudrāṇī (160) 72
Kaumārī (161) 73
Vaiṣṇavī (162) 74
Vārāhī (163-164) 75
Indrāṇī (165) 76
Cāmuṇḍā (166-167) 77
Rudracarcikā[22] (170) 78
Rudracāmuṇḍā (171) 79
Nāṭyeśvarī[23] (171) 80
Mahālakṣmī (172) 81
Siddhacāmuṇḍā[24] (173-176ab) 82
Bhairavī (176cd-177ab) 83
Vetālas, Śākinīs, and others (177cd-180)

22 78: Mahālakṣmī.
23 80: Nāṭeº (for Naṭeśvarī?).
24 82: Siddhicāmuṇḍā.

Yakṣiṇī (179-180a) 84
Śākinī (180b) 85
Apsaras (180cd) 86

Yogeśvara (181a-181c) 87
Vīreśvara (181c-182) 88
Caṇḍeśvara (183) 89

Gaṇeśa (two forms):
Gaṇeśa (184-194) 90
Heramba (195-199) 91
Skanda (three forms):
Skanda 1 (200-202ab) 92
Skanda 2[25] (202cd-203) 93
Skanda 3[26] (204-205) 94
Vṛṣabha (206-243) 95
Nandīśa[27] (244) 96

Mahākāla (245-246) 97
Bhṛṅgin (247-248) 98
Kūṣmāṇḍa (249) 99
Vīrabhadra and others (250) —
Ghaṇṭākarṇa[28] (251-255) 100

Ravi[29] (256-264) 101
Twelve Ādityas (265-271ab) with consorts (271cd-273) 102

25 92: Kumāra.
26 93: Kumāṙa.
27 96: Nandī.
28 100: Ghaṇṭeśa.
29 101: Sūryamūrti.

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Varuṇa and Iḍā
Sūrya and Suṣumnā
Sahasrāṃśu and Viśvārci
Dhātṛ[30] and Bindu
Tapana and Pramardinī[31]
Savitṛ and Praharṣiṇī
Gabhastika[32] and Mahākalı
Ravi and Kalpikā[33]
Parjanya and Prabodhinī[34]
Sraṣṭṛ[35] and Nīlāmbarā
Mitra and Ghanāntasthā
Jiṣṇuka[36] and Amṛtā
Mārtaṇḍa (two forms):
Mārtaṇḍa 1 (274) 103
Mārtaṇḍa 2 (275) 104
Vyoman in the form of a cow (276-279) 105
Revanta (208)[37] 106
Sūrya's attendant (281) 107
Nine Heavenly Bodies (282-288):
Ravi (282ab) cf. 101
Soma[38] (282cd) 108
Kuja[39] (283ab) 109
Budha (283cd) 110
Guru[40] (284ab) 111
Śukra (284cd) 112
Paṅgu[41] (285) 113
Rāhu (286ab) 114
Ketu (286cd-287ab) 115
Eight Nāgas (289-294):
Ananta (289ab) 116
Śeṣa (289cd) 117
Takṣaka (290ab) 118
Karkoṭaka (290cd) 119
Padma (291ab) 120
Mahāpadma (291cd) 121
Śaṃkhapāla (292ab) 122
Kulika (292cd) 123
Manasā (295-296) 124
Jaratkāru (297) 125
Manasā's attendant (298) 126
Svāṅgādevī[42] (299-300) 127

Twenty-seven Lunar Mansions (*nakṣatra*)[43], their representations and presiding Deities (301-306):

30 In the printed text of PLSS the following half verse which gave the names of Dhātṛ, Tapana, Savitṛ, and Gabhastika is omitted. It has been supplied here from manuscript 4.331, fol. 38a7: *dhātā tapanasaṃjñaś ca savitātha gabhastikaḥ /*
31 102: Pramardanī.
32 102: Gabhasti.
33 Read Kapilā? Cf. Agni-Purāṇa 59.9b.
34 102: Prabodhanī.
35 Read Tvaṣṭṛ; cf. Agni-Purāṇa 51.6b.
36 102: Jiṣṇu; read Viṣṇuka (cf. Agni-Purāṇa 51.6b).
37 The printed edition counts two verses as verse 280.
38 108: Candramas.
39 109: Aṅgāra.
40 111: Bṛhaspati.
41 113: Śanaiścara.
42 The printed text gives the v. l.: Suṅgādevī; 127 reads Svaṅgādevī. A goddess named Svāṁgiā-jī, whose worship originated in Punjab and Afghanistan, is mentioned in P.K. PRABHUDESAI: *Ādiśaktīce viśvasvarūp arthāt devīkoś*, vol. 2, Puṇe 1968, pp. 352-354.
43 Their names are given here according to the illustrations; they are not listed in PLSS.

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Aśvinī	horse 128	the Aśvins
Bharaṇī	elephant 129	Yama
Kṛttika	goat 130	Agni
Rohiṇī	snake 131	Brahmā
Mṛgaśiras	horse 132	Candra
Ārdrā	dog 133	Śiva
Punarvasu	boar 134	Aditi
Puṣya	goat[44] 135	Bṛhaspati
Āśleṣā[45]	Cakravāka bird 136	Sarpa
Magha	monkey 137	Pitṛs
Pūrvaphālgunī	bear 138	Yoni
Uttaraphālgunī	tiger 139	Aryaman
Hasta	tiger 140	Savitṛ
Citrā	buffalo 141	Tvaṣṭṛ
Svāti	buffalo 142	Vāyu
Viśākhā[46]	lion 143	Indra and Agni
Anurādhā[47]	lion 144	Mitra
Jyeṣṭhā[48]	cat 145	Indra
Mūla	demon (*rākṣas*) 146	Nirṛti
Pūrvāṣāḍhā[49]	demon (*rākṣas*) 147	Udaka
Uttarāṣāḍhā[50]	crocodile[51] 148	Viśve Devas
Śravaṇa	snake 149	Viṣṇu
Dhaniṣṭhā[52]	wheel 150	Vasu
Śatabhiṣā	gazelle 151	Varuṇa
Pūrvabhādrapadā	bear 152	Ajaikapād
Uttarabhādrapadā	donkey 153	Ahirbudhna
Revatī	camel 154	Pūṣaka

Twelve Zodiac Signs (*rāśi*) (307-309)[53]:

Meṣa	Aries 155
Vṛṣan	Taurus 156
Mithuna	Gemini 157
Karkaṭa	Cancer 158
Siṃha	Leo 159
Kanyā	Virgo 160
Tulā	Libra 161
Vich (Nev.)	Scorpio 162
Dhanus	Sagittarius 163
Makara	Capricorn 164
Kumbha	Aquarius 165
Mīna	Pisces 166

Eight Directional Guardians (*lokapāla*):

Indra (310) 167
Agni (311) 168
Yama (312) 169
Nirṛti[54] (313) 170
Varuṇa (314) 171
Vāyu (315) 172
Kubera (316) 173
Īśāna (317) 174

44 Read *basta°* for *basu°* in PLSS 6.301c.
45 136: Aśleṣa.
46 143: °kha.
47 144: °dha.
48 145: °ṣṭha.
49 147: °ḍha.
50 148: °ḍha.
51 148 shows a bird but the inscription reads *kuṃbhīra* (crocodile).
52 150: dhanaṣṭha.

53 The names are given here according to the illustrations. PLSS 6.307-309 does not list them completely.
54 170: Nairṛtya.

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Viśvakarman (318) 175
Hanumān[55] (319-321) 176
Kinnaras (human form) (322) 177
Vidyādharas (323) 178
Piśācas and Vetālas[56] (324) 179
Kṣetrapālas (325) 180
Kinnara-Gaṇas and others (326)[57]:
Iguana-headed 183
Goat-headed 182
Vulture-headed 189
Horse-headed 185
Bird-headed 184
Emaciated 186
Big-bellied 187
Pretas —
? Cheeked (*khalvagalla*) —
with horse hair 188

Sixty-four Yoginīs according to the "Brahmayāmala" and Bhairava (327-400):
Eastern Group
Akṣobhyā (336) 190
Ṛkṣakarṇī (337) 191
Rākṣasī (338) 192
Kṣapaṇā[58] (339) 193
Kṣayā (340) 194
Piṅgākṣī (341) 195
Akṣayā (342) 196
Kṣapā[59] (343) 197

South-Eastern Group
Ilā[60] (344) 198
Līlāvatī (345) 199
Layā (346) 200
Lolā (347) 201
Laṅkā (348) 202
Laṅkeśvarī (349) 203
Lālasā[61] (350) 204
Vimalā (351) 205

Southern Group
Hutāśā (352) 206
Viśālākṣī (353) 207
Huṃkārā (354) 208
Vaḍavāmukhī[62] (355) 209
Hāhāravā (356) 210
Mahākrūrā (357) 211
Krodhanā (358) 212
Bhayānanā (359) 213

55 177: Hanumanta.
56 179: Pretavetāla.
57 Verse 6.326 in the printed edition is corrupted. The reading in manuscript 4.331, fol. 40a.9-10 is followed here:
godhājagṛdhravaktrāśvaśirāḥ sūcīmukhās tathā /
kṛśā mahodarāḥ pretāḥ khalvagallāśvalomaśāḥ //
181-189 vary in sequence. There is one additional form (181: Gazelle-headed) and an omission of Pretas and ?(*khalva*?) Cheeked (*galla*) beings.
58 With verse 339a; verse 328b reads Kṣaṇapā.
59 197: Akṣapā.
60 With verse 328a; verse 344c reads Īlā.
61 With verse 329b; verse 350d reads Lālāsā.
62 With verse 329d; verse 355a reads Vaḍavāsyā.

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South-Western Group
Sarvajñā (360) 214
Taralā (361) 215
Tārā (362) 216
Ṛgvedā (363) 217
Hayānanā (364) 218
Sārā (365) 219
Rasasaṃgrāhī (366) 220
Saravā (367) 221

Western Group
Tālajaṅghā (368) 222
Raktākṣī (369) 223
Vidyujjihvā[63] (370) 224
Karaṅkiṇī (371) 225
Meghanādā (372) 226
Pracaṇḍogrā (373) 227
Kālakarṇī (374) 228
Varapradā[64] (375) 229

North-Western Group
Candrā (376) 230
Candrāvalī[65] (377) 231
Prapañcā (378) 232
Pralayāntikā (379) 233
Picuvaktra[66] (380) 234
Piśācī (381) 235
Piśitāśā (382) 236
Lolupā (383) 237

Northern Group
Vamanī[67] (384) 238
Tapanī (385) 239
Vāmanī (386) 240
Vikṛtānanā (387) 241
Vāyuvegā (388) 242
Bṛhatkukṣī[68] (389) 243
Vikṛtā[69] (390) 244
Viśvarūpā (391) 245

North-Eastern Group
Yamajihvā (392) 246
Jayantī (393) 247
Durjayā (394) 248
Yamāntikā[70] (395) 249
Viḍālī (396) 250
Revatī (397) 251
Pretanā (398) 252
Vijayāntikā[71] (399) 253
Bhairava (401-406) 254

Concluding Verses (407-409)

63 224: Vidhijihvā.
64 With verse 332b; verse 375b reads Varadā.
65 231 reads Candra°.
66 Verse 333a reads Vicuvaktrā.
67 Verse 333c reads Yamanī.
68 Verse 334a reads °kṣī.
69 Verse 334b reads Vikūtā.
70 249: Javāntikā; note 7 on PLSS 6.395d gives the reading Yavāntikā.
71 Verse 399b reads Vijayā; 253: Vijayantikā.

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7. *Vyaktāvyaktaliṅgānāṃ daśadhā vartana*
The dimensions of those *liṅga*s on which the faces of Śiva are depicted (also called *mukhaliṅga*s).

8. *Pīṭhavartana*
The shapes of the pedestals (*pīṭha*, *piṇḍikā*) for the *liṅga*s.

9. *Vāhanāyudhavartana*
The shapes of the following attributes held by the directional guardians and other deities: *triśūla* (1-5), *vajra* (6-7), *śakti* (8), *daṇḍa* (9-10), *khaḍga* (11-16), *paṭṭiśa* (17), *pāśa* (18-25), *dhvaja* (26-34), *gadā* (35-38), *padma* (39), *sudarśanacakra* (40-48), and *ghaṇṭā* (50-57); the animals bearing the deities (58-61).

10. *Ṛtvādidinaparīkṣaṇa*
Determining auspicious and inauspicious seasons, days, and timing for the installation of *liṅga*s.

11. *Maṇḍapavidhāna*
Dimensions of the following nine types of pavilion: Ghana, Ghoṣa, Virāja (5-9), Kāñcana, Kāma, Rāmaka (10), Suveśa, Gharghara and Dakṣa (11-13); other pavilions (14ff.) and the pavilion for bathing (*snānamaṇḍapa*) (65f.).

12. *Kuṇḍasruksruvalakṣaṇa*
Sizes and shapes of the fire pits (*kuṇḍa*) (1-22); the procedure for making offerings into the fire (*agnikāryavidhi*) and the materials used (23-45); the materials and shapes of the offering ladles *sruc* and *sruva* (46f.).

13. *Lakṣaṇoddhāravidhikathana*
The ritual for tracing the lines (*maṇirekhā*, *madhyasūtra*, *pārśvasūtra*, etc.) on the *liṅga*.

14. *Tridhāliṅgasnāna*
Bathing the *liṅga* with various materials.

15. *Adhivāsana*
The rituals for the consecration of the *liṅga*.

16. *Tridhāliṅgaropaṇa*
Placing the foundation stone in the form of a tortoise (*brahmaśilā*, *kūrmaśilā*) on the temple floor and setting the *liṅga*.

17. *Caṇḍeśvarasthāpana*
Installation of the idol of Caṇḍeśvara (iconographic description: 16-17), the leader of Śiva's *bhūtagaṇa*s.

18. *Toraṇastambhagrahapūjā*[72], *jarāyujādibhūtādisthāpana*
Installation of Jarāyuja and other *bhūta*s; worship of the arches (*toraṇa*), columns (*stambha*), and the preceptor (*guru*).

19. *Baṇaliṅgādiyānadvārahṛtsaṃsthāpana*
Collection and installation of the special variety of *liṅga*s called *baṇaliṅga*s (1-21); of the vehicles (*yana*, *vahana*), such as the bull (22-28); of the doors (29-38), and of the vessel (*ghaṭa*) (39ff.).

20. *Īśānādidhvajaniveśanākhyāna*
Raising the banner.

21. *Jīrṇoddhāravidhikathana*
Ritual for abandoning/removing damaged *liṅga*s.

22. *Maṇḍapayatyādigṛhasthāpana*
The *ekābjamaṇḍala* and *navanābhamaṇḍala* (1-14); suitable sites for building an ascetic's rest house and for the construction of other buildings (15-27); place for an ascetic (28-105); buildings for other people (106ff.).

23. *Sthānadeśayāgalakṣaṇanirṇaya*
Selection and purification of the site for a temple.

24. *Śalyoddharanirṇaya*
Things considered inauspicious in connection with temple construction.

25. *Vāstupūjāpadasaṃsthāpana*
Worship of the ground and the tutelary deity (*vāstupuruṣa*); construction of the temple ground plan.

26. *Talacchandavāstubhūṣaṇākhyasāmānyapañcarathakaprāsādavartanā*

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72 Suggested reading in the colophon of chpt. 18: °*gurupūjā*.

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Description of the temple named Vāstubhūṣaṇa.

27. *Sāndhāranavaprāsādavartanā*

Description of various other temples, especially those named Meru, Mandara, Kailāsa, Vimāna, Bhadra, Mahābhadra, Sarvatobhadra, Rucaka, Śrīvatsa, Gṛharāja, and Nandana.

28. *Liṅgamānaprāsādalakṣaṇa*

Dimensions of the *liṅga*s in relation to the dimensions of the temples; the buildings named Valabhī, Vajra, Padma, Valaya, Siṃha, Gaja, Haṃsa, Tārkṣya, and Sthitikṛt.

29. *Devadvārasthāpanalakṣaṇa*

Description of various types of doors having three, five, seven, nine or eleven sections.

30. *Maṇḍapādivartinīlakṣaṇa*

Description of the pavilion (*maṇḍapa*), the Nāṭyaśālā, etc.

31. *Puṣkariṇīkūpavṛkṣodyānārāmasthāpana*

Consecration of tanks, wells, parks, and gardens.

32. *Pavitrārohaṇa*

The annual offering of the *pavitra*s to the *liṅga* (1-70); concluding verses (71-81).

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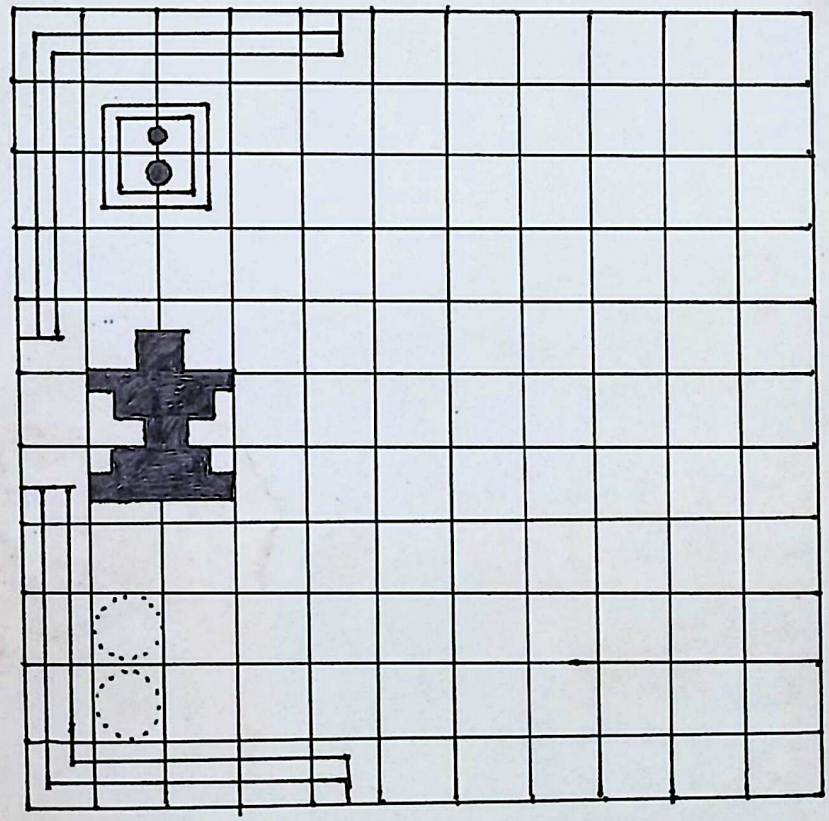

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